

1,42  
Ad 4 Rep  
1939?

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES AS ADOPTED AT NATIONAL AAA CONFERENCE

Reserve

Committee on Goals and Rates of Payment

The Committee makes the following recommendations:

- (1) That the definition of a non-general allotment farm remain the same as in the 1939 bulletin.
- (2) That the soil-building goal be determined in the same manner as in the 1939 bulletin.
- (3) That the rate per acre used in determining the soil-building allowance be increased by 10 percent, making any necessary adjustments in other rates, and that if this increase is not possible under the Act that the Conference go on record as favoring an amendment to Act so as to provide that a larger proportion of the total funds be made available for soil-building practices.
- (4) That there be a minimum allowance to be earned in connection with soil-building practices by providing that the maximum payment which may be earned for any farm shall not be less than \$20.00.
- (5) That the non-crop open pasture and range allowance be computed as in 1939 except that a minimum allowance rate in connection with non-crop pasture and range land in areas where both a flat rate per acre and a rate based on carrying capacity are applicable shall be 12 cents per acre for each acre in the pasture or range up to 640 acres.
- (6) That there shall be established a specific farm woodland allowance of \$30.00 per farm to be earned by the performance of such approved woodland practices as are recommended by the State committee and approved by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.
- (7) That a deduction of \$2.00 be computed for each farm family that does not have a home garden, such deduction to be made only from the payment which the person failing to grow the garden would otherwise receive. This deduction would apply only in areas designated by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration upon the recommendation of the State committee.
- (8) That the Agricultural Adjustment Administration give serious attention to shortening the time elapsing between the checking of performance and the making of payments, particularly with respect to multiple farms.
- (9) That the national goal for general soil-depleting crops be the same as under the 1939 program and that all special allotments be

JUL 21 1946

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

IN SENATE

1. That the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate has the honor to report to the Senate the following:

(2) That the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate has the honor to report to the Senate the following:

(3) That the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate has the honor to report to the Senate the following:

(4) That the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate has the honor to report to the Senate the following:

(5) That the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate has the honor to report to the Senate the following:

(6) That the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate has the honor to report to the Senate the following:

(7) That the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate has the honor to report to the Senate the following:

(8) That the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate has the honor to report to the Senate the following:

(9) That the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate has the honor to report to the Senate the following:



established at the earliest practicable date.

/s/ Elmer F. Kruse, Ohio, Chairman  
J. H. Shoulders, Tennessee  
J. E. Walker, Pennsylvania  
C. D. Walker, Oklahoma  
Henry B. Ramsey, Washington

#### Committee on Wheat

The Committee on Wheat wishes to make the following recommendations for the 1940 Wheat Program:

Upon recommendation of the State committee and approved by the Regional Director, a tolerance of 3% or 5 acres, whichever is smaller, be granted provided the excess wheat is disposed of before the deadline date which is the final date for disposing excess wheat which would make the persons interested in the wheat on the farm eligible for all benefit payments including price adjustment payments and be eligible for loans with respect to wheat.

Upon recommendation of the State committee and approved by the Administrator, the final date be set by which excess wheat may be disposed of, the committee approves the regulations on wheat mixtures as outlined in the suggested wheat provisions for 1940 under item 2.

The Committee approves the procedure for establishing wheat acreage allotments as outlined in "Wheat Provisions Applicable for 1940", page 2, item 3.

The Committee recommends that any acreage of volunteer wheat which is harvested be classified as "seeded" wheat. Upon the recommendation of the State committee and approved by the Administrator a closing date be set for disposing of volunteer wheat and any acreage of volunteer wheat which remains on the land after the final date for disposing of such volunteer wheat be classified as "seeded" wheat.

The Committee recommends that the rate of deduction for excess wheat be fifty cents per bushel and be applicable as outlined in item 5 of the "Suggested Wheat Provisions Applicable for 1940".

/s/ A. L. Criger, Kansas, Chairman  
A. R. Barnes, S. Dakota C. Arthur Taylor, Delaware  
G. G. Mimmich, Penn. C. L. Thomas, Texas

#### Committee on Peanuts

The Committee on Peanuts recommends the following definition for commercial peanut-producing area:

SEP 14 1945

... ..

... ..  
... ..  
... ..  
... ..  
... ..

... ..

... ..  
... ..

... ..  
... ..  
... ..  
... ..  
... ..  
... ..  
... ..  
... ..  
... ..  
... ..

... ..  
... ..  
... ..  
... ..  
... ..

... ..  
... ..  
... ..  
... ..

... ..  
... ..  
... ..  
... ..  
... ..  
... ..  
... ..  
... ..  
... ..  
... ..

... ..  
... ..  
... ..  
... ..

... ..  
... ..  
... ..  
... ..

... ..

... ..  
... ..



COMMERCIAL PEANUT-PRODUCING AREA means Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Texas, and any other State if as much as 50,000 acres produced in 1939; PROVIDED, That any county in any of such States may be excluded from the commercial peanut-producing area if not more than 300 acres of peanuts for market were grown in 1939 and the State committee recommends that such county be excluded from the commercial peanut-producing area.

S. E. Statham, Georgia  
Tom Scott, North Carolina  
E. N. Holmgreen, Texas

#### Committee on Vegetables

The Committee on Vegetables makes the following recommendations:

1. No more expansion in vegetable acreage is needed or justified, and any successful vegetable program must be national in scope.
2. The 1940 vegetable program should be similar to the 1939 program. The usual acreage - 1936-37 average or later period adjusted to 1936-37 level - should be the basis of allotments. The total state allotment should be subject to reallocation by state committee between counties. The county allotments should be subject to reallocation by the county committees to individual farms in order to compensate for practices of crop rotation and for changes in farming practices within the counties.
3. As a rule no vegetable allotments should be made of less than 3 acres, but exception may be made for reducing vegetable allotments below 3 acres in areas upon request of the State Committee and approval by the Regional Director.
4. The perennial crops (artichokes, rhubarb, asparagus, strawberries and mint) should be excluded from the vegetable classification and be placed in the same classification as orchards, in areas where requested by the State Committee and approved by the Regional Director.
5. Watermelons should be excluded from the commercial vegetable classification and placed in the general soil-depleting classification. (This recommendation was approved by the conference by a vote of 20 affirmative and 4 negative.)
6. Any county having 200 or more acres of commercial vegetables should be a commercial vegetable county unless the State committee, with the approval of the Regional Director, determines that distribution of commercial vegetables from such county is confined to small local markets.





and that there is no tendency toward acreage expansion, and that the effectiveness of this program would not be jeopardized by its elimination.

7. The payment on the vegetable allotment should not be made on more than the allotted acreage, or 125 percent of the planted acreage, whichever is lower.

8. Provision should be made for a vegetable year to run from September 1 to August 30 in States or portions of States where recommended by the State Committee and approved by the Regional Director.

9. Provisions of the 1940 Vegetable Program should be announced not later than August 10 and allotments for vegetables should be gotten out ahead of planting dates.

Roy Porter, Chairman

Sweet Potato Recommendations.

1. Sweet potatoes be left as in the 1939 program except in areas grown for starch can be exempted on recommendation of State Committee and approval of the regional director.

2. To clarify status of potatoes--

Sweet potatoes will not be used to designate vegetable counties. Sweet potatoes are exempted by item 6 of the general report where marketed or sold locally in small markets. The 3 acre exemption applies to sweet potatoes.

/s/ H. G. Clayton  
A. W. Jones  
S. E. Statham  
Jack Thornborrow  
Porter Hardy, Jr.  
E. Y. Floyd  
S. K. Cassell

Committee on Rice

The committee unanimously agrees that there should be no change in the definition of a tenant for 1940 from that of 1939, as contained in ACP-1939 (Rev.) issued June 16.

/s/ C. H. Mathews, Texas  
C. C. Cox, Arkansas  
F. W. Spencer, Louisiana  
Robert Wilson, California

and that there is no tendency toward a general expansion, and that the  
effectiveness of this program will not be jeopardized by the situation  
existing.

7. The program on the vegetable allotment should not be made so  
large that the allotted acreage, or 125 percent of the planted acreage,  
exceeds the limit.

8. Provisions should be made for a vegetable year to year basis  
beginning 1 to August 30 in States or portions of States where crops  
sown by the State Government and approved by the National Government.

9. Provisions of the 1940 Vegetable Program should be examined  
and where necessary be amended and otherwise the vegetable should be put on  
and should of planting dates.

Very truly,  
Sincerely,  
[Signature]

Special Agent in Charge

10. These provisions be left as in the 1940 program except in cases  
where for other reasons can be amended in accordance with the National  
and approval of the National Government.

11. To clarify status of potatoes--

These potatoes will not be used for vegetable purposes except in  
cases where they are exempted by item 8 of the general program and  
used or sold locally in small quantities. The 5 acre vegetable program  
is not potatoes.

W. E. [Signature]  
[Signature]  
[Signature]  
[Signature]  
[Signature]  
[Signature]  
[Signature]  
[Signature]

Respectfully,  
[Signature]

The committee respectfully agrees that there should be no change  
in the definition of a potato for 1940 from that of 1939, as contained  
in the 1939 (1940) General Program.

W. E. [Signature]  
[Signature]  
[Signature]  
[Signature]  
[Signature]



### Committee on Crop Classification

Your committee has considered and discussed at length the suggestions made in connection with the definition of soil-depleting acreage and desires to submit the following report:

1. Irrigated land in the States of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and Utah, which is cultivated periodically to control noxious weeds, be non-depleting even though it is not seeded in 1940 to an approved non-depleting crop.

2. (Referred to AAA for consideration). Perennial truck and vegetable crops be classified as soil-depleting if planted instead of harvested. It will be necessary to include a provision excepting artichokes, rhubarb, strawberries, asparagus, and mint from the soil-depleting classification in areas where they are considered as commercial orchards rather than commercial vegetables.

3. Peas for canning, freezing, or dried edible peas be soil-depleting if planted rather than harvested.

4. Flax, wheat (on a non-allotment wheat farm), oats, barley, rye, emmer, spelts, or mixtures of these crops, when used as a nurse crop for legumes or perennial grasses which are seeded in a workmanlike manner and the nurse crop is cut green for hay be non-depleting. This change does not require that a good stand of the legumes or grasses be attained or that a showing be made in the absence of a good stand that the failure to secure and maintain a stand was due either to flood, drought, or insect conditions. The only requirement for the small-grain crop cut green for hay when used as a nurse crop to be considered non-depleting would be that either there perennial grasses or legumes were seeded in a workmanlike manner.

5. Land on which a volunteer crop is harvested be classified as soil-depleting.

Geo. A. Slaughter, Texas  
H. H. Nuttle, Maryland  
C. L. Waring, Montana  
K. Roberts, New Jersey  
C. W. Stickney, Minnesota

### Committee on Soil-Building Practices

The Committee accepted a set of standards to judge practices that are submitted. Those standards are:

1. Are the practices technically sound?

Section on the Classification

There seems to be considerable and increasing evidence that the classification of malnutrition is becoming more and more difficult.

1. The first and most important is the evidence of the existence of malnutrition in the United States, which is not only increasing but is also becoming more and more difficult to detect.

2. (Historical background) - The evidence of malnutrition in the United States is not only increasing but is also becoming more and more difficult to detect. It is not only increasing but is also becoming more and more difficult to detect.

3. From the evidence, it is clear that the evidence of malnutrition is not only increasing but is also becoming more and more difficult to detect.

4. The evidence of malnutrition is not only increasing but is also becoming more and more difficult to detect. It is not only increasing but is also becoming more and more difficult to detect.

5. The evidence of malnutrition is not only increasing but is also becoming more and more difficult to detect.

- 6. The evidence of malnutrition is not only increasing but is also becoming more and more difficult to detect.
- 7. The evidence of malnutrition is not only increasing but is also becoming more and more difficult to detect.
- 8. The evidence of malnutrition is not only increasing but is also becoming more and more difficult to detect.
- 9. The evidence of malnutrition is not only increasing but is also becoming more and more difficult to detect.
- 10. The evidence of malnutrition is not only increasing but is also becoming more and more difficult to detect.

Section on the Classification

The evidence of malnutrition is not only increasing but is also becoming more and more difficult to detect.

1. The evidence of malnutrition is not only increasing but is also becoming more and more difficult to detect.



2. Does the public get its money's worth?
3. Does the practice assist the farmer to do something he could not do otherwise?
4. Do the practices tend toward a permanent stable agriculture?
5. Do the practices simplify or complicate the program?
6. Do the practices submitted present administrative difficulties?
7. What effect will the practices have on farm income?
8. What effect will the practices have on the country as a whole, including non-farm people?
9. Do the practices accomplish true soil conservation?

The committee considered many practices that they do not recommend. The committee is reporting favorably on the following practices:

1. The practice of flooding cranberry bogs continuously until July 1 at a rate of 5 units per acre.

2. That practice A-7 be amended to include vegetables and that the rate of credit be changed to 1,000 pounds equal 1 unit.

3. That practice A-1 be amended by striking out the last word "or" and by adding the words "green manure crops in orchards".

4. That practice H-2 be amended by deleting the words "normal pasture season" and by inserting therefor the words "the entire year".

5. That practice C-3 be amended to read as follows: "Cultivating, protecting and maintaining, by replanting, if necessary, a good stand of forest trees or a mixture of forest trees and shrubs suitable for wild life planted between July 1, 1936 and July 1, 1940".

6. That practice C-4 be amended to read as follows: "With prior approval of the county committee improving a stand of forest trees under such approved system of farm woodlot and wild life management as is specified by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration."

7. That practice F-1 be amended to read as follows: "Planting forest trees and/or shrubs, including those beneficial to wild life, provided such trees and shrubs are protected from fire and grazing and cultivated in accordance with good tree culture and wild life management practice."





8. That practice H-3 be amended by adding following the words "or furrowing non-cropland" the words "or cropland except when carried out on protected summer-fallowed acreage or as part of a seeding operation" and that practice I-1 be deleted.

9. That practice A-8 be amended by striking out the words "per acre."

10. That a new practice of protective cover crops be recommended, such practice to be the maintaining of a protective vegetative cover on cropland cropped the first preceeding year and fallowed the second preceeding year. Rate of credit, 3 acres equal 1 unit. The committee further recommends that specifications be carefully drawn to keep this practice within the purposes of the program. (Applicable only to dry land areas).

11. That Practice F-2 be amended by substituting the word "area" for the word "district".

12. A new practice, control of erosion of farm land along active streams by rip-rap of rock, rate of credit 1 cubic yard equals 1 unit. (Conference left practice open for revision of language to fit areas where applicable).

It was recommended to our committee that all applicable range practices be incorporated in the cropland docket. The committee did not desire to make such a blanket recommendation, but has no objection to regional regulation of this sort. Furthermore, the committee did recommend to the committee on rates and goals that, subject to the approval of the State committee and the regional director, all non-crop pasture land might be placed in the range program. The committee considered item 20 of the conference recommendations and decided they did not wish to approve it as written and further that they believe that cooperation and compliance should be encouraged through education rather than through regulation.

13. Amend practice A-2 by changing the words "200 pounds" to "150 pounds".

14. A payment of \$2.00 for each family on a farm for which a garden is established. A deduction would be made at the rate of \$2.00 for each family for which a garden is not established.

C. A. Collins, New Jersey, Chairman  
M. D. Royce, Kentucky  
Dave Davidson, California  
C. W. Sheppard, Missouri  
L. V. Toyne, Colorado





### Committee on Grants of Aid

Phosphate, liming materials, and winter legume seeds are now being distributed by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in certain areas as grants of aid under the Agricultural Conservation Program. To indicate the extent of this project, there is attached a statement showing the distribution of materials and seeds by States since the inauguration of the projects, including deliveries thus far in connection with the 1939 Program. In discussing general aspects of the project, the committee uniformly agreed that the following benefits have resulted from the project:

1. The furnishing of phosphate and lime has resulted in a widespread expansion in the use of these materials on pastures and in connection with the seeding of conserving crops far in excess of the expansion which would have resulted from the regular phosphate and lime provisions of the program.

2. The furnishing of winter legume seeds has resulted in an increase in the acreage of cultivated land planted to winter cover crops directly proportionate to the quantity of seeds furnished.

3. The furnishing of these materials and seeds has partially met the credit problem and has thus served to increase participation in the program.

4. The furnishing of these materials and seeds has resulted in farmers' carrying out these fundamental practices in addition to other approved practices which would have been carried out anyway. In the areas in which the projects have been in effect, the use of these materials and seeds represented largely new practices. Therefore, the furnishing of these items has resulted in little, if any, displacement of normal commercial sales. On the contrary, a number of dealers report increased sales of these materials because of the educational value of the grants of aid project.

### Recommendations:

- A. Because of the definite advantages resulting from these projects, the committee recommends the continuation of the authority to furnish materials as grants of aid in 1940 and subsequent programs.

- B. The committee recommends that continued care be taken in the expansion of the existing projects to new areas or to include additional items and that before expanding the project into areas or to include commodities where such expansion would result in special problems arising, that procedures be devised, or necessary legislation be obtained, which would enable the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to meet such problems in such areas.





C. Wherever practicable, the distribution of materials should be tied in with normal commercial channels of distribution.

D. In view of the fact that the project results in the use of materials and seeds by many farmers not accustomed to their use, a special effort should be made on the part of the State Extension Services and the local committeemen to educate such farmers as to the most advantageous method in using these items.

E. The committee recognizes that in some areas it may prove desirable to furnish materials only if the purchase and distribution can be made through normal commercial channels. Suggested Amendment No. 5, a copy of which is attached, was discussed and recommended as a basis for a procedure which would provide a solution to the problems in such areas. Several possible procedures were discussed, each of which would require such legislation, but time did not permit the committee to formulate a procedure which could be unanimously recommended. However, before modifying existing procedures for the purchase of materials in any area where projects are now effective, the committee does recommend that further consideration be given to the question as to whether purchases in the open market could be effected without resulting in undue increases in the cost of such materials to the farmer.

#### Special Discussion.

A suggestion was made that purchases through normal commercial channels could be effected at the present time without additional legislation under a modification of the assignment procedure which would permit payment to the assignee as soon as the county committee could certify performance of the practices carried out by the materials covered by the assignment. This would involve in some cases payment for a partial performance before the regular checking of compliance. While this suggestion was discussed at length, no recommendation on the proposal is made by the committee with respect thereto.

Chairman - Hu S. Vandervort, West Virginia  
L. M. Vogler, Indiana  
Paul Sanders, South Carolina  
Paul E. Sargent, New Hampshire  
H. C. Donaldson, Oregon





Suggested Amendment No. 5

Section 8 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(j) In order to make materials to be used in carrying out soil-conserving practices available to producers as grants of aid under this section, the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to utilize the services of county committees or associations of producers as agents for the purchasing of such materials and such purchases may be made without regard to the provisions of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes."





DISTRIBUTION OF MATERIALS AS GRANTS OF AID UNDER  
1937, 1938 AND 1939 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

	SUPERPHOSPHATE			:	LIMING MATERIALS		:	SEEDS
	1937	1938	1939		1938	1939		1938
	<u>1/</u>	<u>2/</u>	(Thru 7/7/39)			(Thru 7/7/39)		<u>4/</u>
			<u>3/</u>					
	(Tons)	(Tons)	(Tons)		(Tons)	(Tons)		(Lbs.)
<b>EAST CENTRAL</b>								
Maryland	-	44	74	:			:	
Kentucky	18,582	33,263	31,776	:		7,683	:	
North Car.	370	1,027	2,586	:	11,965	50,384	:	270,000
Tenn.	5,203	11,095	14,083	:	2,972	55,673	:	
Virginia	518	3,636	13,934	:	4,945	22,632	:	
W. Virginia	-	7,705	15,472	:	1,120	27,444	:	
Total	24,674	56,772	77,925	:	21,002	163,516	:	270,000
<b>NORTHEAST</b>								
Connecticut		279	703	:	2,194	18,437	:	
Maine		1,344	4,077	:	8,642	25,427	:	
Mass.			1,773	:		14,214	:	
N. H.		779	4,055	:	923	15,848	:	
Penn.		300	557	:	2,937	2,632	:	
Rhode Island			206	:		1,705	:	
Vermont		5,175	4,043	:		17,786	:	
Total		7,877	15,414	:	14,696	96,047	:	
<b>NORTH CENTRAL</b>								
Indiana			204	:			:	
Ohio			393	:			:	
Total			597	:			:	
<b>SOUTHERN</b>								
Alabama	179	1,786	1,762	:		205	:	
Arkansas	36	269	3,354	:		228	:	
Florida	62	67		:			:	
Georgia	21		75	:			:	1,100,000
Oklahoma	79	61		:			:	
South Car.			26	:		36,160	:	
Texas	31	31		:			:	
Total	408	2,214	5,217	:		36,593	:	
<b>WESTERN</b>								
Oregon			1,079	:			:	
Washington			661	:			:	
Total			1,740	:			:	
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>25,085</b>	<b>66,863</b>	<b>100,893</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>35,698</b>	<b>196,455</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>1,370,000</b>

1/ Containing approximately 43% P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>

2/ Containing approximately 47% P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>

3/ Containing approximately 48% P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> (Including equivalent of 22,266 tons material.)

4/ Austrian winter peas and hairy vetch.





Great Plains Committee

The Great Plains Committee submitted the following report which was unanimously adopted:

The committee recommends that:

1. The range conservation program and the agricultural conservation program may be combined in any State or areas within a State upon the recommendation of the State committee and with the approval of the regional director. The committee recommends that in States or in areas within a State where the range conservation program and the agricultural conservation program are combined, the definition of "non-crop open pasture land" shall read as follows:

"Non-crop open pasture land means all pasture and range land other than rotation pasture land (on which the predominant growth is forage suitable for grazing and on which the number or grouping of any trees or shrubs is such that the land would not fairly be considered as woodland)."

2. All applicable range-building practices shall be incorporated into the non-crop open pasture phase of the agricultural conservation program.

3. The program on restoration land goals be changed to read as follows:

"Restoration land goals shall be determined on the basis of the land in the farm which was designated as restoration land under the 1938 or 1939 program and any additional land in the farm which has been cropped at least once since January 1, 1930, but on which because of its physical condition and texture and because of climatic conditions a permanent vegetative cover should be restored. Provided, That new restoration land shall be designated only on a farm which is operated by the owner or such designation has been approved by the owner in the case of a tenant-operated farm. And Provided further, That the county committee shall classify tracts of restoration land and for those tracts determined to be in need of additional practices, they shall designate the practices to be applied. Provided, further, That land formerly





designated as restoration land may, if such land was improperly designated, be restored to its former cropland status, when offset by an equal acreage of land in the county that may properly be considered restoration land."

4. The following payments shall be made for restoration land:

(a) An annual payment of 15 cents per acre to the owner or to the renter who is leasing such land for cash during the restoration period. In order to qualify for this payment, the owner or cash renter of the farm of which the restoration tract is a part, is responsible for having the restoration tract protected against wind erosion and for carrying out specific practices designated by the county committee in any given year;

(b) An additional allowance of 45 cents per acre shall be set up for each acre of restoration land to be earned by carrying out soil-building practices.

Restoration tracts, together with any non-crop pasture or range land, would be treated separately from the cropland in the same farming unit. The allowance of 45 cents for each acre of restoration land would be added to any allowance for non-crop pasture or range land. This total allowance could be earned by carrying out specific practices applicable to restoration tracts or non-crop pasture or range land, but could not be earned by practices carried out on cropland, except that in any State or area where there is no separate range program the allowance computed in connection with the restoration land, together with that computed on range land and non-crop pasture land shall become a part of the farm allowance. In approving practices, the committee shall give preference to practices needed on the range land, non-crop pasture land, and restoration land. On farms having restoration land, county committees could require all or any portion of the total allowance on restoration land and range and pasture to be earned by practices performed on restoration land, if they deemed it essential in order to expedite the return of such land to a permanent vegetative cover. If the practices are not needed on the restoration tracts, the entire allowance could be applied to non-crop pasture or range.

In order to fulfill previous commitments, on restoration land previously designated, a payment of 35 cents per acre of the 45-cent allowance may be made where the county committee determines that necessary practices have been carried out in previous years.





5. The minimum allowance rate and, upon recommendation of the State committee and approval of the regional director, the allowance rate in connection with non-crop pasture and range land in areas where both a flat rate per acre and a rate based on carrying capacity are applicable shall be 10 cents per acre for each acre of pasture or range on tracts of 640 acres or less: And Provided, further, That in no case shall the total allowance for tracts of range land or non-crop pasture land in excess of 640 acres be less than \$64.00. <sup>1/</sup>

6. The committee recommends that there be no special wind erosion area, but that for areas designated by the Administrator as areas subject to wind erosion, practices similar to the wind erosion practices in the 1939 Agricultural Conservation Program Bulletin shall be included. The committee further recommends that any county in the area may adopt a program similar to the Sherman County Texas Experimental Program with the approval of the State committee and the regional director.

7. The committee recommends that the deduction for cropping restoration land read as follows:

"Cropping restoration land. \$3.00 for each acre of restoration land which is plowed or tilled for any purpose other than tillage operations in connection with the seeding of approved non-depleting cover crops or permanent grass mixtures, which deduction shall for purposes of division be considered as a deduction for excess soil-depleting crops."

8. The committee recommends that all matters in the above report affecting the range program be subject to the approval of the National Range Conference.

---

<sup>1/</sup> (Not acted upon in view of similar recommendation approved in report of committee on goals and rates of payment).



